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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/846,712	04/30/2001	Kursat Uvez	05306.P027	4919

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EXAMINER
BULLOCK JR, LEWIS ALEXANDER

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2126	

DATE MAILED: 10/27/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/846,712	Applicant(s) UVEZ ET AL.	
	Examiner Lewis A. Bullock, Jr.	Art Unit 2126	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____ .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-19* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-19* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

    If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .	6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1.   Claim 3 recites the limitation "the personal computer" in line 2. There is

insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. It will be further examined

that claim 3 depends from claim 2 since claim 2 first details a personal computer.

2.   Claim 15 recites the limitation "claim 20" in line 1. There is insufficient

antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. It will be further examined that claim 15

depends from claim 10 not claim 20.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4.   Claims 1-3, 7 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by

"Use of a Personal Workstation to Access Open Network Services" by COLOMB.

As to claim 1, COLOMB teaches a computer system (workstation) comprising: a

network-based application (application); a server (access managers / service navigator);

and the server including means for dynamically accessing an object (data structures /

graphic objects) embedded in the network-based application (application) (pgs. 5-7 and

9-11).

As to claim 2, COLOMB teaches the computer system includes a personal

computer (workstation) (pgs. 5-7 and 9-11).

As to claim 3, COLOMB teaches the server (access managers) and the network-

based application (application) are installed on the personal computer (workstation)

(pgs. 5-7 and 9-11).

As to claim 7, COLOMB teaches a computer-implemented method comprising:

dynamically accessing an object (data structures / graphic objects) embedded in a

network-based application (application) (pgs. 5-7 and 9-11).

As to claim 17, reference is made to a computer readable medium that

corresponds to the method of claim 7 and is therefore met by the rejection of claim 7

above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   Claims 4-6, 8-16, 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over "Use of a Personal Workstation to Access Open Network Services"

by COLOMB in view of "Object-oriented Software Construction" by MEYER.

As to claim 4, COLOMB substantially discloses the invention above. However,

COLOMB does not teach the object includes a datum and a method to manipulate the

datum.

MEYER teaches objects include a datum (attribute / field) and a method (function

/ procedures) to manipulate the datum (attribute / field) (pg. 78-79). It would be obvious

to one skilled in the art that the object in the application that is accessible by the access

managers manipulates the datum of the object, since objects' attributes are manipulated

by their functions. Therefore, it would be obvious to combine the teachings of COLOMB

with the teachings of MEYER in order to manipulate objects.

As to claim 5, COLOMB substantially discloses the invention above. However,

COLOMB does not teach the accessing the object to retrieve the datum.

MEYER teaches objects include a datum (attribute / field) and a method (function

/ procedures) to manipulate and return the datum (attribute / field) (pg. 78-79). It would

be obvious to one skilled in the art that the object in the application which is accessible

by the access managers manipulates and returns the datum of the objects, since

objects' attributes are manipulated and returnable by their functions. Therefore, it would

be obvious to combine the teachings of COLOMB with the teachings of MEYER in order

to manipulate and return objects' attributes.

As to claim 6, COLOMB teaches the server communicates messages and

responses between the network application (application) and a non-network-based

application (productivity tool / software). It would be obvious based on the combination

that since the attribute is returned from execution of the function that the server returns

the attribute.

As to claim 8, As to claim 5, COLOMB substantially discloses the invention

above. However, COLOMB does not teach dynamically accessing the object to retrieve

the datum.

MEYER teaches objects include a datum (attribute / field) and a method (function

/ procedures) to manipulate and return the datum (attribute / field) (pg. 78-79). It would

be obvious to one skilled in the art that the object in the application which is accessible

by the access managers manipulates and returns the datum of the objects, since

objects' attributes are manipulated and returnable by their functions. Therefore, it would

be obvious to combine the teachings of COLOMB with the teachings of MEYER in order

to manipulate and return objects' attributes.

As to claim 9, COLOMB teaches the server communicates messages and

responses between the network application (application) and a non-network-based

application (productivity tool / software). It would be obvious based on the combination that since the attribute is returned from execution of the function that the server returns the attribute.

As to claim 10, COLOMB teaches a server (access managers) to dynamically access an object (data structures / graphic objects) from a network-based application (application) responsive to a request and transmits the result to a third party application (productivity tool) (pgs 5-7 and 9-11). However, COLOMB does not teach the access to the object receives a datum from the object.

MEYER teaches objects include a datum (attribute / field) and a method (function / procedures) to manipulate and return the datum (attribute / field) (pg. 78-79). It would be obvious to one skilled in the art that the object in the application which is accessible by the access managers manipulates and returns the datum of the objects, since objects' attributes are manipulated and returnable by their functions. Therefore, it would be obvious to combine the teachings of COLOMB with the teachings of MEYER in order to manipulate and return objects' attributes.

As to claim 11, COLOMB teaches wherein the server (access managers), the network-based application (application) and the third part application (productivity tool) are installed on a personal computer (workstation) (pgs. 5-7 and 9-11).

As to claim 12, COLOMB the network-based application (application) allows for invocation of its services to a non-network-based applications (productivity tool / software) (pgs. 5-7 and 9-11). However, COLOMB does not teach that the application includes a world wide web site. "Official notice" is taken in that it is well known in the art that a service of a network application is providing web sites. Therefore, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art that the non-network-based application accesses world wide web sites through the network-based application.

As to claim 13, COLOMB teaches the third party application (productivity tool) includes a non-network-based application (productivity software, i.e. word processor, spreadsheet) (pg. 5-6).

As to claim 14, COLOMB teaches the third party application (productivity tool) includes a network-based application (information retrieval database / hypertext system) (pg. 5-6).

As to claim 15, COLOMB the network-based application (application) allows for invocation of its services, i.e. objects or data structures, to a non-network-based applications (productivity tool / software) (pgs. 5-7 and 9-11). However, COLOMB does not teach that the application includes a javascript object. "Official notice" is taken in that javascript objects are well known in the art and that it would be obvious to one skilled in the art that the object or data structure invoked is a java script object.

Therefore, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art that the non-network-based application accesses java script objects through the network-based application.

As to claim 16, COLOMB teaches the server (access manager) communicates with an object (data structure / graphic objects) in an application (application) (pgs. 5-7 and 9-11). However, COLOMB does not teach the access is via an interface.

MEYER teaches access to a module, i.e. object, is through some official description or interface (pg. 22). Therefore, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art to invoke and access an object.

As to claims 18 and 19, reference is made to a computer readable medium that corresponds to the method of claim 8 and 9 and is therefore met by the rejection of claim 8 and 9 above.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lewis A. Bullock, Jr. whose telephone number is (703) 305-0439. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 8:30 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A Follansbee can be reached on (703) 305-8498. The fax phone
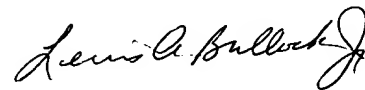
number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703)

872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-

0286.

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